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STATE OF THE WORLD

FOR the third time since he became President, Richard Nixon presented the U.S. Congress with his view of America's foreign policy in 1971. He has noted the many achievements and the major breakthroughs in the relations with China, the AIT talks and the forthcoming summit meetings in Peking and Moscow.

A first reading of parts of this massive document indicates that, like the past, when he was Vice-President and a close adherent of John Foster Dulles' view, Mr. Nixon seems to have abandoned the moralistic approach to foreign policy and speaks more of the need to re-allocate military power and political objectives. He realizes that an superior moral ideal is not supported by political and military strength could become self-defeating.

With this in mind, Israel may be satisfied with the tone and intent of Mr. Nixon's reference to the Middle East. Unlike last year's "State of the World" message, this region is no longer depicted as a powder keg about to explode. A cease-fire has been achieved through American initiative and the President wants to see it extended indefinitely.

Present are also detailed guidelines for an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and even Mr. Rogers' Six Points for the opening of the Suez Canal, contained in his October 1971 U.N. address, which so aroused Israel, are not repeated.

The President did not mince words when he charged the Soviet Union with sabotaging prospects for an American-Soviet understanding on the Middle East. In the process, the President reveals the nature of the settlement envisioned, which would have consisted of minor adjustments to the original borders, requiring Israel to withdraw from most of the occupied areas. As it were, the Soviets preferred to undermine these talks and later violated the August 1971 cease-fire agreement by moving missiles into the stand-still zone along the Canal. This simple and forthright language is welcomed in view of some previous American efforts to minimize the Russian obstruction and the gross violation of the cease-fire agreement reached under American auspices.

For a number of years Israel has argued that as long as she was weak, there were no prospects that Egypt would become conciliatory. On the contrary, Israel's weakness would tempt her to put additional pressure on Israel. By correcting the balance of power, the President understands well that military strength is a necessity if Israel is ever able to induce Egypt to compromise. His report is an admission that good intentions by themselves are insufficient and must be accompanied and supplemented by real power.

Translated into Middle Eastern terms, the President is now in the process of restoring the balance of power; he does not press for an immediate settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the message alluded to his preference for the Suez talks over the Jarring Mission, although he did not give formal recognition to the U.N. efforts.

Perhaps the most important part of the section dealing with the Middle East is the pre-occupation with the Soviet presence in Egypt, and its grave implications for the security of NATO and the Eastern Mediterranean and the world. Some observers have felt that the President may be signalling the Russians that the reopening of the Suez Canal under American auspices should be reciprocated by partial reduction of Soviet strength in Egypt. If this is true, then Dr. Kissinger's statement of a year ago that "we must excel the Russians from Egypt" is still valid and may become an important issue in the talks the President will hold in Moscow in May.

Fully aware of the fact that this report is the President's view of the situation as he sees it in early 1972, and could undergo many changes in the future, especially if he is re-elected, the second and final term, Israel is nevertheless satisfied with its contents, emphasis and general aims.

Vietcong unleash sudden new attacks

SAIGON (Reuters). — Communist troops in a daring show of strength carried out nearly 20 attacks on several U.S. and South Vietnamese bases yesterday in the northern half of South Vietnam, killing or wounding nearly 60 civilians and soldiers, including 10 American servicemen.

Military spokesman said the Communists hit three of the five provinces in Military Region One and two coastal provinces in the Central Highlands.

The two areas are expected to be the main targets of a Communist offensive expected to be launched sometime this month. But a Saigon High Command spokesman said it was still too early to say whether the shelling and ground attacks signalled the start of the offensive.

U.S. and South Vietnamese spokesmen said at least 35 122mm. rockets hit the main northern port city of Danang, about 595 kms. north-east of Saigon. They said 25 of the shells landed at the sprawling U.S. air base, wounding 10 American servicemen and damaging two small lorries and four buildings.

Eight of the shells hit populated areas in the vicinity of the air base, killing three civilians and wounding seven others.

Meanwhile, the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation was suddenly ordered back to Vietnam from port leave in Hongkong yesterday as part of a strike force to attack North Vietnam should the Communist command launch an all-out offensive.

The Constellation is to join the carriers Coral Sea and Hancock in the Tonkin Gulf, giving the U.S. a total of about 226 Navy planes for any contingency.

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Police carry away a picket at Birmingham's Saltley coke depot yesterday, the third successive day of scuffles between striking miners and the police. (AP photo)

Electricity rationed Emergency in U.K.

LONDON (UPI). — The government yesterday proclaimed a national state of emergency designed to maintain vital services threatened by a nationwide coal miners' strike now in its fifth week.

But Home Secretary Reginald Maudling told Parliament the emergency powers, including authority to use troops and impose electricity blackouts, will be used "only to the extent that necessity requires."

The emergency powers were to go into effect at mid-night last night, the government said.

As Mr. Maudling announced the emergency, representatives of the state-run National Coal Board and leaders of the National Union of miners agreed to meet last night for a new round of peace talks — the first in nearly three weeks.

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Cairo leaders plan new war strategy

Jerusalem Arab Affairs Reporter
Cairo was yesterday working on a new strategy to confront Israel, as Egyptian leaders reiterated their decision to go to war.

Egypt's Chief of Staff, General Sa'ad el-Din Shazli, was yesterday quoted as saying that "a generalised battle against the Israeli enemy is the only solution to the Middle East conflict."

Shazli made the remark on leaving Algiers Tuesday night for Rabat, his third stop in a North African tour.

Egyptian Prime Minister Anwar el-Sadat said yesterday that the battle with Israel was Egypt's most urgent consideration. Egypt will fight the war "army and people," he said, and "entering the battle will be the definite answer to the psychological war waged by the enemy."

Sadat was speaking before the Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament) which yesterday endorsed the policy programme of his three-week-old government.

Sadat said Egypt has been preparing for war since the decision was made by President Anwar el-Sadat. He said his administration will mobilize all resources for the march "towards Sinai and the achievement of victory."

The Egyptian Premier criticized the remarks of U.S. President Richard Nixon last night and said that the Americans were "threatening to escalate the situation in the Middle East and the Soviet support for us. We tell the U.S. we shall not relinquish our rights," he added.

Cairo's semi-official "Al-Ahram" newspaper said yesterday President Sadat has instructed his advisor on national security affairs, Hafez Ismael and Foreign Minister Murad Ghaleb to outline Egypt's strategy for the coming stage.

Both Ismael and Ghaleb accompanied Sadat on his recent visit to Moscow.

"Al-Ahram" implied they would concentrate on assessing the results of Sadat's Moscow talks and Israel's acceptance of indirect Suez Canal talks. Other topics were said to include recent American statements that the U.S. would supply Israel with further weaponry; the recent trip to Senegal and Mauritania by U.S. Middle East envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring and contacts held by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Ethiopia during the recent Security Council session in Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, "Al-Gomhuriya" said that President Sadat is due to report shortly on his Moscow visit to the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party. The paper said that Sadat's meeting with the top policy-making body will be held behind closed doors.

The Beirut daily, "An-Nahar," which is usually well informed on Egyptian affairs, said yesterday that one of the results of Sadat's Moscow talks was the cancellation of a Peking trip by former Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, who was due to make the visit this month in his capacity as Sadat's advisor on foreign affairs.

Nixon blames Soviet in M.-E.

WASHINGTON. President Nixon called on the Soviet Government yesterday to help avoid a "major conflict in the Middle East" by restraining its supply of arms to its allies in the area and charged the Russians with responsibility for the current Middle East situation.

He declared that the Soviets had deployed some "eight surface-to-air missile installations, several squadrons of combat aircraft with Soviet pilots, 5,000 missile crew members and technicians, and about 11,000 other advisers" in Egypt.

This buildup continued through 1970, he added, and Soviet personnel were directly involved in violations of the standstill agreement of August of that year.

In his annual foreign policy report to Congress, Mr. Nixon also threatened the Russian leaders with a new arms race if they do not show restraint in their nuclear missile buildup. He also warned the world not to expect too much of his trip to Peking next week.

The trip to Peking is not an end in itself but the launching of a process," he declared, adding that it was an attempt to open U.S. communications with China after two decades of separation and hostility.

The President assured U.S. allies that neither the U.S. nor China expected the other to barter away its principles or abandon its friends as the price for improved Sino-American relations.

The President declared that the "fragile cease-fire" achieved on August 7, 1970 by the U.S. was "almost killed in its infancy" by "a rash and provocative Soviet and Egyptian missile buildup along the Suez Canal."

In addition, the President said, "Soviet-supported Syria attacked, and for a short time, threatened the survival of Jordan, a good friend of the United States."

Mr. Nixon pointed out the cease-fire has lasted 18 months and that attempts for an Arab-Israeli settlement "lost momentum," with the U.S. helping in exploring the possibility of an interim agreement.

He further declared that despite U.S. restraint in its military supply policy, "substantial new Soviet pledges and shipments of arms to Egypt continued the arms race" and that the U.S.R. "continued to build up its own military facilities in Egypt and to station increasingly sophisticated weaponry there."

RADIO SPEECH
Mr. Nixon made a 15-minute radio address before sending his report to Congress and it contained most of the same points he made in the world message. He spoke of "positive steps towards peace in the past year" which made a meeting with Soviet officials timely and that the U.S. would continue to build up its own military facilities in Egypt and to station increasingly sophisticated weaponry there.

He called on the Russians to prove their sincerity before he visits Moscow in May, saying, "we are approaching a crucial turning point in our strategic arms program" (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

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Nixon seen bidding to avoid confrontation over Mid-East

WASHINGTON. — At the summit meeting in Moscow next month, President Nixon will seek to formulate mutually agreed principles to ensure that local disputes, including that in the Middle East, will not sweep the big powers into a confrontation.

President's advisor Henry Kissinger said this in a press briefing at the White House in connection with the President's foreign policy report. The two superpowers will seek to define "trouble areas" and avert the possibility of a confrontation coming about because of an error in evaluation.

Mr. Kissinger said too that any Middle East settlement must take into account the Soviet military presence in the area. The President's advisor on national security thus listed at the need to limit this military presence as part of a Middle East arrangement.

Dr. Kissinger said that the Soviet Union seems to be constructing sites for a different kind of missile on the Suez Canal.

"We don't know exactly what they are plotting there, but there is evidence of construction different than before," he said. He explained that this would indicate that the missiles being placed are not of the same character as deployed previously. He said Defence Secretary Melvin Laird would elucidate on the subject in a separate report supplemental to President Nixon's message.

From Israel's point of view, the section on the Middle East in Mr. Nixon's report was of a more positive nature than previous Administration statements. Mr. Nixon indirectly accused the Soviet Union of hampering efforts to achieve an arrangement in the Israel-Arab dispute. He warned Moscow, in moderate language, that if the Soviet Union seeks a global relaxation of tension it would have to call off efforts to achieve one-sided advantages in the Middle East.

As his meeting with the Kremlin leaders approaches, Mr. Nixon is apparently adopting a "strong line" while at the same time being careful not to harm efforts at improving relations with Moscow.

It appears from Mr. Nixon's report that Washington's short-term goal is a continuation of the cease-fire. There is no feeling of panic at having to achieve a settlement — a course which would be in danger of leading to an imposed settlement.

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Dayan: Won't accept Arab dictation

LOS ANGELES (AP). — Defence Minister Moshe Dayan has said that acceptance of Arab conditions for peace would undermine Israel's security. Mr. Dayan spoke before 700 persons on Tuesday as part of a fund-raising drive here.

"We should do anything we can to avoid another war," he said. "But we cannot accept Arab dictation of terms."

Mr. Dayan confirmed that in the Israel-U.S. clarification talks, mutual agreement was reached.

On invitation to Israel of Jews from Russia, Mr. Dayan said that Israel will be able to overcome the difficulties of their accommodation. He said "even if 100,000 or 200,000 will come we will receive them with open arms, and I hope they will come."

"I believe that the main reason behind the Soviet Union's permission to Jews to emigrate is the very strong desire of the Russian Jews to go to Israel and that it is motivated by a policy of the Soviet Union toward Israel or the Middle East or the world."

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Arabs suspected in Hamburg blasts

HAMBURG, Germany (UPI). — A police spokesman said yesterday that investigators did not exclude the possibility that explosions inside an engineering firm and in a refinery were the work of an Arab terrorist organization.

He said police also were examining the possibility of a connection between the explosions and the shooting Sunday in Cologne suburb of five Jordanians.

The spokesman made his comments following a report in the Beirut newspaper "Al-Muharrir" in which the "Black September" group claimed its members were responsible for the bombings. The organization said the arms supplied arms to Israel.

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Angry father fires 4 shots in Hadassah

By SUSAN BELLOS
Jerusalem Post Reporter
A 38-year-old Canadian trying to remove his sick baby daughter from Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem yesterday grabbed the pistol of a policeman who had been called to the pediatric ward and fired four shots, slightly wounding two visiting mothers.

The Canadian, Alfred Cortines, who was described as "a hippy," came to the ward at 1.20 a.m. to remove his 18-month-old daughter, Anna, who was admitted ten days ago with a case of severe pneumonia. Anna was admitted only after the Municipal Child Care officer, Mrs. Batya Washitz, had secured a court order giving her custody of the child for 90 days.

Police arrested both Mr. Cortines and the child's mother, Anna Zeckler, 20, who holds a British passport, on suspicion of attempted murder, assaulting a policeman and disturbing the peace.

Mrs. Washitz, an experienced Jerusalem social worker, said she first heard about the child when she received a phone call from Cafe Ta'annon on King George Ave. 10 days ago. The callers told her that "hippy" couples with a very sick baby were there.

Mrs. Washitz, who was called to the Municipal Child Care office, Mrs. Batya Washitz, had secured a court order giving her custody of the child for 90 days.

Police arrested both Mr. Cortines and the child's mother, Anna Zeckler, 20, who holds a British passport, on suspicion of attempted murder, assaulting a policeman and disturbing the peace.

After the parents were released they went to the Municipality, where Mrs. Washitz said they made another "dreadful scene" and then proceeded to Hadassah. The child's mother was allowed to stay with her but according to Dr. Shaul Yatziv, who was responsible for Anna, she was not allowed to interfere with the treatment.

This included trying to keep the child from being put into an oxygen tent. Anna was described by Dr. Yatziv as "a lovely, well-developed child."

THREATENS NURSE
Anna was well enough to be discharged on Monday but was kept in because of the bad weather, Mrs. Washitz said. Mr. Cortines turned up with the mother in a towering rage in the middle of the night and threatened to kill the head nurse unless she handed Anna over. The nurse, Mrs. Rinsler, called the hospital security who summoned the police.

When a policeman turned up, Mr. Cortines, according to the police spokesman, knocked him over the head and grabbed his pistol. He fired four shots and slightly grazed one mother, while another mother was slightly hurt by flying glass.

Mrs. Washitz says she is looking for a Christian orphanage or mission in which to place the child. Neither of the parents is Jewish.

The police will ask 15 days jail for the parents today and will probably seek to have them deported.

Reshuffle in Jordan Gov't

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter
King Hussein of Jordan yesterday conducted a government reshuffle under which six new ministers took office in place of five Cabinet members who resigned.

The reshuffle appeared to be of no major significance, although it may mark off an administrative reorganization which will affect some officials, including the Royal Court.

The change was ordered at the request of Prime Minister Ahmed al-Lawzi who took over office following the assassination of Wasaf e-Tel in Cairo in November.

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The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

deeply mourns the sudden passing of

AHARON ROSEN

Distinguished teacher of the Hebrew language and extends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

The funeral will set out at 1 p.m. today from the Sanhedria Funeral Home to Har Hamezuzot.

George Wallace has 'Jewish kin'

MIAMI (INA). — George Wallace of Alabama, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, told a Jewish audience here on Tuesday night that he has Jewish kin.

Addressing 600 members of the Hebrew Association of Greater Miami, Mr. Wallace said he had a Jewish uncle and a Jewish first cousin. He said that when he campaigned for the presidency in 1966, "the five Jews in the Alabama legislature all campaigned for me."

2 U.S. destroyers to enter Black Sea

WASHINGTON (AP). — Two U.S. Navy destroyers will enter the Black Sea next week for routine operations lasting about four days, the U.S. Defense Department announced yesterday.

The destroyers, Leary and the Robert A. Owens, will remain in international waters throughout their voyage, officials said. U.S. ships have made periodic cruises into the Black Sea since 1958 to make the point that it is not a Russian lake.

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From the U.S.A.

Waldheim: U.N. motion can't be ignored



EYE TO EYE. — Secretary-General Waldheim meets Dr. Jarring at a recent meeting at U.N. Headquarters.

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Tuesday that the General Assembly resolution calling on Israel to respond favourably to the Jarring request for a withdrawal pledge cannot be ignored.

In an interview in his office here, Dr. Waldheim noted that the December 13, 1971 resolution "is there — we can't ignore it."

He said Dr. Jarring would return to New York from Moscow, where he is the Swedish Ambassador, after Swedish Foreign Minister Krister Wickman visits Moscow this month.

Dr. Jarring "intends to continue his efforts, to try to be helpful," Mr. Waldheim said. "In other words he is not giving up his mission."

The Secretary-General also said the African peace proposals that Israel mentioned sympathetically in the Assembly "have not been rejected" by Egypt and might prove useful.

On other subjects, Dr. Waldheim said he was working on plans to visit Moscow and Peking.

Asked if he would go to any more big power capitals besides London, where he is due April 10 and 11, he answered, "I have also in mind to visit Paris as well as Moscow and Peking and the capitals of other member states," he replied. "Of course, it has to fit into a programme. I can't go everywhere in a few months. But we are now working out a timetable for it."

Dr. Waldheim said that in fact he intended eventually to visit "the capitals of all member states," now totalling 132, because it was in the

interest of "both sides" for him "to make contact with the governments of permanent members" of the Security Council — the U.S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China.

He said he would go to South Africa in the near future, certainly before April, in line with a new Security Council resolution asking him to make contact with parties to the case of South-West Africa, a territory the U.N. is trying to get away from South Africa.

Mr. Waldheim said he also planned to visit those areas where the U.N. has peacekeeping or observation missions in Cyprus, the Middle East and Kashmir.

NIXON VISIT
The Secretary-General said President Nixon's February 21-28 visit to China was "a very positive development." He said he would not get to Peking before Mr. Nixon but did not know whether he would get to Moscow before him. Mr. Nixon will be in Moscow around May.

Earlier this year the Secretary-General had predicted that, because many countries are slow in paying their assessed contributions, the U.N. would run into cash shortages of up to \$24m. in June. Now, he said, that in response to an appeal he had made January 24, about half a dozen members had already paid their full assessments earlier than usual.

Because of that, and because of the early U.S. payment, he remarked, "I have the impression that this year it will be possible to overcome these critical periods."

Barbie is identified on Paris TV

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — French resistance fighters who were tortured by Hauptsturmführer Klaus Barbie, the notorious "Butcher of Lyons," recognized him on Tuesday in a television film interview with Klaus Altmann, the German businessman now living in Bolivia.

Altmann told a French TV team: "I have never been to Lyons and was never in the Gestapo." Speaking in German, he added: "It is merely a coincidence that I have the same birthday as Barbie and that my Christian name and those of my wife and children are the same as his."

Shown a photograph of French resistance leader Jean Moulin, whom Barbie had tortured to death, Altmann said: "I've never seen this man."

But Mrs. Simone Lagrange, who was arrested by Barbie and deported at the age of 13, said during the French TV programme "24 hours": "There are two men I will never forget, this man and Mengele, the doctor at Auschwitz."

"The man in this film is the man who beat me in his office at Lyons in 1943. The eyes, the expression are identical. At the age of thirteen, these are things which are engraved indelibly on the memory."

Mr. J. Aubrac, who was arrested with Jean Moulin and questioned by Barbie for fifteen days, said: "I felt terribly uneasy watching this film. I recognized the shape of his face and his mannerisms."

"And above all I had the same feeling of fear as when I was in his office 28 years ago. It is rather as if the man I have just seen on television was the father of the one I knew in 1943."

Stole through computer, set up own firm

LOS ANGELES (UPI). — Jerry Schneider stole \$1m. worth of equipment from the telephone company by tricking its computer into ordering it for him, according to charges filed here yesterday.

The District Attorney's office said Schneider, 31, who never worked for Pacific Telephone Co., somehow had learned the codes that enabled him to tap the company's lines leading to its computer. He would get the computer to order the equipment for him and then with keys he had obtained to the company's loading dock, enter and pick up the equipment.

He opened his own company, dealing in telephone equipment, and had 10 workers. Investigators said Pacific Telephone was unaware of what was going on until notified by informants. Schneider was charged with theft, burglary and receiving stolen property.

Queen Elizabeth in Thailand

BANGKOK (UPI). — The royal yacht Britannia sailed up the Chao Phya River bearing Queen Elizabeth II to the Thai capital for a state welcome by King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit.

The Queen, accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, and daughter, Princess Anne, landed at the American air base at U-Tapao 145 kms. south of Bangkok and immediately boarded the royal yacht for the overnight cruise to the capital and a five-day official visit.

American airmen charged with keeping B-52 Stratofortresses on bombing missions throughout Indochina were kept away from the royal landing area — as were the press and public — when the Queen's Royal Air Force VC-10 plane landed on the first-ever visit by a British monarch to Thailand.

PROTOCOL — A Jordan-Russia economic and technical cooperation agreement, signed in Moscow on January 21, 1969, went into force yesterday when instruments of ratification of a protocol attached to it were exchanged in Amman.

FISHING — Iraq has decided to lease two Soviet fishing vessels, operating in the Persian Gulf, for one year to train Iraqi workers, the official Iraq news agency reported yesterday.

Tunis U. faculties closed after riots

TUNIS (AP). — The Tunisian Government on Tuesday night closed the law and arts faculties of Tunis University until next September after hundreds of students rioted in downtown Tunis in the first major protest against President Habib Bourguiba in his 15 years in office.

The government declared the two faculties were "centres of disturbance" and withdrew all subsidies to the 2,000 students who study there. The rest of the university was not affected.

Helmeted police used tear gas and truncheons to break up groups of chanting students at major intersections of the city centre. Several demonstrators were slightly injured and scores were held for questioning.

Prime Minister Hedi Nourta told the National Assembly the demonstrations were inspired by leftist agitators from a "Ba'athist country in the Middle East." Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival factions of the Ba'ath, but Nourta did not say which of them he had in mind.

On the capital's main street, Avenue Habib Bourguiba, the students, many of them in their early teens, shouted "Down with dictatorship." In a sarcastic reference to Mr. Bourguiba's official title of "Supreme Combatant," the students also chanted: "The only supreme combatant is the people."

Despite occasional outbursts of

protest against one-party rule, demonstrators in the past have generally avoided direct criticism of the ailing, 68-year-old President.

The current unrest began on February 1, when a Tunisian court sentenced Simone Lellouche, a 34-year-old Jewish woman, to two years imprisonment on charges of distributing subversive tracts on Tunis University's campus.

The Tunisian-born Mrs. Lellouche, a French citizen, is the wife of a Tunisian student currently under arrest for alleged subversive activities. Her sentence was commuted and she was ordered expelled from Tunisia.

PROTEST MEETING
The students organized a protest meeting against the couple's arrest last week. This led Public Works Minister Mohamed Sayeh to complain that "a Jewish woman of French nationality" was the "pretext" for the unrest.

At a new demonstration on the campus on Saturday, the students made sweeping demands for reforms, including free election of the leadership of the national union of Tunisian students.

They charged that the current leadership was named in elections rigged by the Government. Riot police charged into the campus and broke up the demonstration, but no slogans directly attacking Mr. Bourguiba were heard.

Debris that fell on U.S. might be Soviet space bomb

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Scattered debris that fell on the southern and midwest U.S. 18 months ago might indicate progress toward development of a Soviet space bomb, an American space expert said on Tuesday.

This is a bomb which would remain in space until launched on a target.

Dr. Charles Sheldon, an expert at the Library of Congress, said in a report to the Senate Committee on Space Sciences that the debris included large chunks of metal weighing scores of pounds and of great thickness.

They were apparently from a device launched by a giant SS-9 rocket — a Soviet vehicle used principally for launching strategic nuclear weapons and inter-continental ballistic missiles, he said.

The hunks of metal fell on Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas on August 25, 1970. They were from a Soviet device launched from the Tyuratam rocket base on December 23, 1969, and identified by the Russians as Cosmos 316.

Dr. Sheldon, chief of the science policy research division and senior specialist in space at the Library of Congress, said the SS-9 was normally used for three categories of space research.

One was the fractional orbital

bombardment system which goes into low orbit and returns to earth at its chosen target, and another was the inspector destructor vehicle, which approaches and destroys other space carriers.

Dr. Sheldon said the third category was the manoeuvrable vehicle which seemed able to destroy itself and leave debris and might be the forerunner of a space bomb.

Life terms for Iran guerrillas

TEHRAN (Reuter). — A military tribunal yesterday sentenced four Communist guerrillas to life imprisonment and gave 16 others jail terms ranging from three to 10 years for anti-state activities, including attempted assassination and a plane hijack attempt.

During the trial which began on February 6, the prosecutor asked for the death penalty for four of the 20 defendants who were accused of anti-state activities, sabotage, illegal possession of arms, bank robbery, a hijack attempt and membership of communist organizations.

All the defendants appealed. Officials said the trial of 50 others accused of similar charges would begin shortly.

They are all among about 120 persons were arrested during the past five months. Some were accused of trying to kidnap the Shah's nephew, Prince Shahram, and the U.S. Ambassador here, Mr. Douglas MacArthur.

Twenty-three of the others arrested have already been convicted in earlier trials. Six were sentenced to death, and nine to life imprisonment.

Elanna Panter
Shneor Z. Sherman
Married
Jerusalem, February 9, 1972

ARARAT
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Soviet trade aid for Bangla Desh

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union will export equipment needed to develop and develop the Bangla Desh economy under an agreement signed in Dacca, the government newspaper "Investia" reported last night.

It said under the agreement, signed between Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations and the Bangla Desh Government, Russia will buy products exported by the country — formerly East Pakistan.

The visit of Bangla Desh Foreign Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to Moscow next month will give Khrushchev a chance to spell out just what he will do to back up their diplomatic support of his state.

Sheikh Mujib is sure of a warm welcome in the Soviet Union, the first great power to recognize Bangla Desh as an independent state.

In Paris, it was announced that the French Government has agreed to give 100 trucks to Bangla Desh to help transport food and building supplies. Trucks were a prime request of the Dacca authorities who three French aid experts visited recently to determine the most urgent requirements. (Reuter, AP)

Youth admits murdering 11 persons

Buenos Aires (Reuter). — A 20-year-old Argentine youth admitted murdering 11 people during a series of armed robberies, police said yesterday. They announced the arrest of Eduardo Robledo, leader of a three-man criminal gang, and said he had helped them reconstruct several of his crimes.

Police sources said Robledo, short, fair-haired and with "a lamont expression," was the leader of a wealthy motor company executive.

His alleged victims include five night watchmen at different factories, two young fashion models killed when their flat was robbed, and one of his own former executives.

Hunter, born 1860, still going strong

MOSCOW (UPI). — A 112-year-old hunter still lives in a city of Yakutia in northern Siberia.

The agency said Andrey Tokobov, 112, recently finished his winter hunting season, bringing me valuable furs to a fur station. Also active were Nikolai Erikshapkin, 100, and Kristina Nikoyeva, 108, who often goes to the tundra to help mend fishing tackle and cook dinner for fishermen and reindeer breeders.

Social and Personal

The President, Mr. Zalman Shazar, yesterday received separately Mr. Eliezer Goelman, Secretary-General of the National Religious Party; Mr. Avraham Daron, former ambassador to Thailand; Dr. I. Goldstein; and a group of members of the editorial board of the third edition of "Who's Who in World Jewry." The group included Messrs. I.J. Carmin Karpman, Yoram Silver and Y. Shahar.

Mrs. Shazar met with Mrs. Elizabeth Villanueva, wife of the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic.

Prime Minister Golda Meir yesterday received the Dominican Republic Ambassador, Mr. Jose Villanueva. Mrs. Meir also met yesterday with the leaders of the American Jewish War Veterans, at her office in Jerusalem.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mrs. Nogueira Porto gave a dinner Tuesday night at their Tel Aviv residence in honour of the Brazilian Generals Augusto Frago and Carlos Oliveira Sampaio, visiting Israel as guest of the L.D.F.

Scholarships for study at the Technion will be distributed at this afternoon's weekly meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club. Professor E. Silver, Dean of Students at the school, will speak on "The Problem of Immigrant Absorption at the Technion." The meeting will be held at the Z.O.A. House, at 1.15 p.m.

The Greek diplomatic representative and Mrs. Dimitri Petrou were hosts on Tuesday evening to a reception in their home in Jerusalem. Among the guests were the Archbishops of Sebastia and Jordan, the ambassador of the Central African Republic, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire; the charge d'affaires of Liberia; the State Comptroller; Mr. Teddy Kolek, Mayor of Jerusalem; and Mr. Mordechai Gazit, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry.

Fashionable Furs — of course at Rosen's Fur Salon, 72 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 615980. Open all day. Styles 1972. (Advt.)

French P.M. under fire in tax row

PARIS (Reuter). — Two French weekly publications yesterday added fuel to a major political row about the tax affairs of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas by alleging that he had intervened with the Finance Ministry on behalf of a company fined for fraud.

The satirical paper "Le Canard Enchaîné" and the right-wing "Minute" both printed what they said were copies of a letter from the Finance Ministry to Mr. Chaban-Delmas in 1961 agreeing to his request that the company should pay less than the full 4m. francs (£300,000) fine imposed on it.

The row about Mr. Chaban-Delmas' tax affairs, which began when the "Canard Enchaîné" charged that he had paid no tax between 1967 and 1970, has taken on major political implications here. It is being taken very seriously by government officials as a possible electoral handicap for the ruling Gaullists.

President Georges Pompidou lunched yesterday with Mr. Chaban-Delmas and another minister accused by the "Canard Enchaîné" of exploiting tax loopholes, Jacques Chirac. Nothing was known about the luncheon conversation but there was strong speculation that it concerned the tax row.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is due to appear on television tonight to defend the French tax system which has come under heavy attack from the left-wing opposition because of the allegations against Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

The Prime Minister himself is expected to make a public statement, probably on television, in the near future.

There has been no suggestion that Mr. Chaban-Delmas acted illegally. But the charge that he exploited tax loopholes to avoid payment from 1967 to 1970 has helped to cut his popularity by nine per cent in a month according to a recent public opinion poll.

The letter printed by the "Canard Enchaîné" and "Minute" yesterday was signed by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was Secretary of State for Finance in 1968. Mr. Chaban-Delmas was then president of the National Assembly.

The letter said that Mr. Chaban-Delmas had drawn the attention of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to a company called Tabard which had been sentenced to £300,000 in fines for fraud involving non-payment of taxes levied on the transport of meat.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas had asked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to allow the

company to make a settlement with the authorities under which it would pay less than the full fine — a procedure often applied in cases involving large sums owed to the Finance Ministry. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing replied that he had examined the case "with much good will" and agreed to let the company pay only 750,000 francs (£56,250).

It was the first time that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's name had been mentioned in the current spate of allegations about Mr. Chaban-Delmas' affairs.

But last month the "Canard Enchaîné" alleged that Mr. Chirac, who is in charge of relations with Parliament, had benefited from official grants to rebuild a country home which had been classed as a historic monument shortly after he bought it.

The "Canard Enchaîné" has also said that Mr. Chaban-Delmas wrote about tax matters to a tax inspector who is now in jail awaiting trial on fraud charges and who, the weekly said, was not the Prime Minister's regular tax official.

The only government replies so far have been a statement from the Prime Minister's office saying that he had remained within the law and another from the Finance Ministry saying that Mr. Chaban-Delmas had been liable for tax between 1967 and 1970 — though it did not say if he had actually paid it.

The allegation against Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been taken up strongly by the French Communist Party. There have been suggestions that President Pompidou is under pressure to sack Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who has been prime minister since June, 1969. But to do so would be to admit that the Prime Minister had acted wrongly and would be highly embarrassing for the government.

Informed sources said that reports from government officials throughout the country had shown that the affair was affecting public opinion deeply, particularly as it comes at a time when Frenchmen are having to pay the first instalment of their 1972 taxes.

Argentine soccer team kicks linesman to death

CORDOBA, Argentina (AP). — Argentines like their soccer rough and exciting, but even they were stunned this week when angry players kicked a linesman to death because of a penalty call.

The 11 soccer players, ranging in age from 16 to 24, and their coach are in jail accused of murder and assault. A regional soccer official has demanded that the club be disbanded and the federal government said, "All of the country has been shocked by this perfidious crime."

Killed during the game last Sunday between two provincial amateur teams was Augustin Basso, 42, married and the father of four children.

Authorities gave this account of the tragedy: tempers flared during the match between Sportivo Rural of Villa Eufemia and Belgrano Juniors of Arias and after one angry exchange the referee expelled a Sportivo Rural player from the field. The player, Oscar Aldaberto Garcia, 24, attacked the referee with his fists and Basso went to

the official's aid. Basso, a husky retired army sergeant, was knocked to the ground and then kicked into unconsciousness by the Sportivo Rural players. Only two policemen were on duty for the game at Rural La Carlota, some 640 kms. west of Buenos Aires.

One of the policemen, Antonio Sosa, also was attacked and the enraged soccer players were driven back only after the police drew their guns and threatened to shoot.

The players and their coach, 35-year-old Juan Vargas Zabala, were arrested later when police reinforcements arrived.

"La Razon," a Buenos Aires daily, said Zabala was noted for his rough play while playing as a forward with Sportivo Rural a decade ago and was nicknamed "Assassin." Luis Barroso, president of the local referees association, demanded that the Sportivo Rural club be disbanded. It must disappear," he said.

Report from Vienna



Vienna is the half-way point on Soviet immigrants' journey from the Soviet Union to Israel. POST photo editor DAVID RUBINGER visited the Austrian capital recently, and brought back a first-hand report on the immigrants' reception, their stay, and their departure for Israel, shown in photo above. Other good reading in tomorrow's

POST WEEK-END MAGAZINE

THE RABBINATE WRANGLE: Post Reporter David Landau takes a look on-stage, and the behind-the-scenes, at the current controversy over the Chief Rabbi's Elections Law.

MIRAGE NEGOTIATIONS: From Paris, Jack Maurice says Israel has made all the concessions in the talks with France.

THE PROBLEMS OF PLANNING JERUSALEM: Architect-critic Felix Darnell examines the difficulties in sticking to a master plan.

WHAT THE FASHION BUYERS WANT: Fashion Reporter Catherine Rosenheimer sums up Fashion Week.

BUROVSKY AND THE JEWS: Vladimir Bukovsky, the intellectual dissident now serving a 18-year prison sentence for "anti-Soviet propaganda," has been in close contact with the Jewish "repatriation" movement, reports Leonard Schroeter.

We announce with sorrow the passing of

HELENE MOSES
(née Vosshean)

widow of the late Dr. Paul Moses
The Cheichel, Katz, and Eyal families

The funeral will leave from the Ramham Hospital, Haifa, at 1.45 p.m. today.

Abraham and Joyce Richtiger of London
mourn the death of

BERL LOCKER

Marlboro

MARLBORO Welcomes you to the 7th ISRAEL BRIDGE FESTIVAL at the Sheraton Hotel February 12-23, 1972

Marlboro

Contests results processed by TAMKIN with Burroughs computer

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom right corner of the page.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

Soviet threat to M.-E. balance

THE Israelis seek concrete security, the President said in his annual foreign policy report yesterday. To them this means more than an Arab offer of formal peace; it means Arab willingness to let Israel exist on terms which do not leave it vulnerable to future reversals of Arab policy.



President Nixon gives the "O.K." sign. (AP radiophoto)

The greatest threat to peace and stability in the Middle East remains the Arab-Israeli conflict, President Nixon said in his annual foreign policy report to Congress. The effort of the Soviet Union to use the Middle East conflict to perpetuate and expand its own military position in Egypt has been a matter of concern to the U.S.

"The U.S.S.R. has taken advantage of Egypt's increasing dependence on Soviet military supplies to gain the use of naval and air facilities in Egypt," Mr. Nixon stated. "This has serious implications for the stability of the balance of power, locally, regionally in the Eastern Mediterranean, and globally."

The Arabs, on the other hand, Mr. Nixon pointed out, want advance assurance that all the captured territories will be returned. They also seek a just settlement of the grievances of the Palestinians. Some Arab governments have said that they are prepared to accept Israel as it was between 1949 and 1967, but that any enlargement of Israel beyond that is intolerable and implies Israeli expansionist designs. Thus they resist any changes in the pre-war borders.

"This seemingly vicious circle is the objective difficulty which has stood in the way of a settlement," he said. Two approaches to break this impasse have been tried.

One way has been to attempt to gain all the major mutual assurances required — peace for Israel, the territories for the Arabs — as the first stage in a negotiation. This approach has characterized most of the peace efforts since 1967. Some outside party or group — Ambassador Jarring, the special representative of the U.N. Secretary General; the Four Powers; or the U.S. and U.S.S.R. — has tried to develop formulae containing sufficient commitments by each side to give the other hope of achieving what it wants in a negotiation.

A second route, tried for the first time in 1971, is to begin a process of negotiation without pre-arranged commitments on the fundamental issues. The hope would be that an interim agreement, or the momentum of the bargaining process itself, would create conditions facilitating the more basic settlement.

Resolution 242

The search for a comprehensive solution was a search for a formula for a comprehensive political solution, Mr. Nixon said, adding that the agreed and accepted framework was, and remains, U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967. The effort went through two distinct phases, he said.

In 1969, the U.S. first undertook to engage other powers in the negotiating effort. "We did not feel that the U.S. alone should assume exclusive responsibility for making and keeping peace in the Middle East. First responsibility, of course, lay with the parties to the conflict. But it was also true that the Soviet Union and other powers with interests in the region would have to accept some responsibility, or else no structure of peace would last. We therefore conducted talks bilaterally with the U.S.S.R. and at the U.N. together with the U.S.S.R., Britain, and France, searching for a formula which all sides could accept as a starting point for negotiation.

The Soviets turned that effort aside at the end of 1969. Tensions in the area increased sharply in the spring of 1970, with frequent and serious military clashes between Israel and Egypt and stepped-up activity by Palestinian guerrillas. In the second phase, in response to that renewed tension and to the Soviet Union's apparent loss of interest in further cooperative effort, the U.S. decided by June 1970 that it had no responsible choice but to try on its own to break the spiral of violence. We could not stand by and watch the situation deteriorate into war. We, therefore, took a major initiative. We invited Israel and the Arabs to "stop shooting and start talking." We proposed a cease-fire and military standstill, to pave the way for a renewed effort at negotiation. The parties accepted our proposal in August. The autumn of 1970, however, was absorbed in dealing

with new contacts — the Soviet-Egyptian violations of the standstill agreement, the breakdown of domestic order in Jordan, and the invasion of Jordan by Syrian forces in September.

In January 1971, Ambassador Jarring finally began discussions with both Israel and Egypt on limited change negotiations. He sought assurance from Egypt and Israel that negotiations could proceed on the basis of (A) an Israeli "commitment to withdraw its forces from occupied United Arab Republic territory to the former international boundary between Egypt and the British Mandate of Palestine," and (B) an Egyptian "commitment to enter into a peace agreement with Israel."

Egypt gave a qualified commitment to this effect. Israel said she was willing to enter talks looking toward agreement on secure and recognized borders but not to agree in advance to withdraw to the former international border. Ambassador Jarring's effort lost momentum at the end of February.

Attention then turned to another approach — an interim step toward peace in the form of an agreement for reopening the Suez Canal and a partial withdrawal of Israeli troops. This idea, which had been suggested publicly by both Israeli and Egyptian officials, was explored by the Secretary of State in May, 1971 during his trip to the area and through subsequent diplomatic contacts. By autumn we had identified six principal issues in this negotiation:

- The relationship between an interim agreement and an overall settlement;
- Duration of the cease-fire to preserve a tolerable climate for ongoing talks;
- The extent of withdrawal of military forces from the Canal;
- The nature of supervisory arrangements;
- The nature of the Egyptian presence east of the Canal;
- The use of the Canal by Israel during the period of an interim agreement.

Not technical

These were not technical questions. To the parties, they went to the heart of the basic issues of security and peace. An interim agreement, for example, is acceptable to Egypt only to the extent that it implies or is linked to final recovery of all the occupied territories. But to Israel, an interim agreement is acceptable only if it does not confirm that territories will be restored without negotiation on secure borders. The interim approach, however, offers hope only if it can make progress on concrete steps. But if it can make such progress only if it can somehow put aside temporarily the two sides' fundamental differences regarding the final settlement. The more ambitious the proposed formula for an interim agreement, the more it risks foundering over those very differences. Throughout all these negotiations,

each side has sought to influence the other's negotiating position by increasing its own military strength. I have stated on several occasions in the past year that an arms balance is essential to stability but that military equilibrium alone cannot produce peace. The U.S. has demonstrated its commitment to maintaining a military balance that can serve as a foundation for negotiation, but we have also made intensive efforts to start peace negotiations. We have no other choice. A settlement is in the basic interest of both sides, of the U.S., and of world peace.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is not in the first instance a U.S.-Soviet dispute, nor can it be settled by the global powers. But it is clear that the posture of the major powers can facilitate or inhibit agreement. Their arms can fuel the conflict; their diplomatic positions can make it more intractable; their exploitation of tension for unilateral gain can foment new crises. Hopes for peace will be undermined if either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. feels that the other is either using a negotiation or delaying a settlement to improve its political position at the expense of the other.

Soviet effort

In this regard, the Soviet Union's effort to use the Arab-Israeli conflict to perpetuate and expand its own military position in Egypt has been a matter of concern to the U.S. The U.S.S.R. has taken advantage of Egypt's increasing dependence on Soviet military supplies to gain the use of naval and air facilities in Egypt. This has serious implications for the stability of the balance of power, locally, regionally in the Eastern Mediterranean, and globally. The Atlantic Alliance cannot ignore the possible implications of this move for the stability of the East-West relationship.

This is but one example of the consequences of the failure of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to reach some general understanding on the basic conditions of stability in the Middle East. Fundamental interests of the major powers are involved and some measure of disagreement is inevitable. Neither great power would succeed in helping the parties reach a settlement if its efforts ran counter to the interests of the other, or if the other refused to cooperate. This was the rationale of our dialogue with the U.S.S.R. on the Middle East in 1969. Those talks unfortunately foundered because of two developments:

The Soviet Union tried to draw a final political and territorial blueprint, including final boundaries, instead of helping launch a process of negotiation. We envisioned that boundaries could be drawn in the course of such a process to make them more secure, though it was our view that changes would not be substantial. In the fall of 1969, we reached an understanding with the U.S.S.R. on a possible procedure for indirect Arab-Israeli talks. In December 1969, the Soviet Union changed its mind on this understanding.

The Soviet Union applied its energies in early 1970 to a major military build-up in Egypt, which further delayed negotiation. Egypt's "War of Attrition" along the Suez Canal had grown in intensity and Israel had responded with air raids deep into Egypt. The Soviets thereupon deployed in Egypt some 50 surface-to-air missile installations, several squadrons of combat aircraft with Soviet pilots, 5,000 missile crew members and technicians, and about 11,000 other advisers. This build-up continued through the summer of 1970, and Soviet personnel were directly involved in violations of the standstill agreement of August 7. Israel refused to negotiate until the violations were rectified. The U.S. provided Israel with means to cope with this situation. The Soviets since that time have introduced into Egypt SA-6 mobile surface-to-air missiles and the Foxbat and other advanced Mig aircraft. Most recently, they have reintroduced Tu-16 bombers equipped with long-range air-to-surface missiles. Much of this equipment was operated and maintained exclusively by Soviets.

The Soviet Union has an interest in avoiding a major conflict in the Middle East. We hope the Soviet Union understands that it can serve this interest best by restraint in its arms supply, refraining from the use of this dispute to enhance its own military position, and encouraging the negotiation of a peace.

The urgent necessity, of course, is to find a way to an Arab-Israeli settlement.

At a minimum, the cease-fire must be maintained if the climate for negotiation is to be preserved. Progress in negotiations, in turn, would provide valuable additional incentive for choosing political instead of military solutions.

The military balance must not be allowed to tempt one side to seek an "easy victory" or "penalty" over the other "into a move of desperation." An end to the arms race, of course, would be the best hope for a stable balance over the longer term.

Maintaining the military balance, however, is not by itself a policy which can bring peace. The search for an overall Arab-Israeli settlement will continue under Ambassador Jarring's auspices. Our efforts to help the parties achieve an interim agreement will also continue, as long as the parties wish. The interim approach, if it is to succeed, must find a way to make progress on practical and partial aspects of the situation without raising all the contentious issues that obstruct a comprehensive solution.

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. can contribute to the process of settlement by encouraging Arabs and Israelis to begin serious negotiation. The great powers also have a responsibility to enhance, not undermine, the basic conditions of stability in the area. Injecting the global strategic rivalry into the region is incompatible with Middle East peace and with detente in U.S.-Soviet relations.

KEEPING POSTED

WHEN it began to snow last Sunday night we registered a smacking hope that it would be one of those good, dramatic snow falls that provide a diversion from Chief Rabbi's elections and postal strikes. Next morning it was still snowing, and now they were great ragged flakes. Not like the little feathers the mythical German housewife in the sky shook out of her pillows, more like scraps of polyester fluff. We put out a hand to catch a few flakes and admire the little stars that make it up, but they melted by the time we found our glasses edge to have done with snow. But there were two small boys on the pavement outside, in good warm jackets with hoods attached who were dancing around, entranced, their mouths wide open to catch the snow. Their jackets were open and they were getting soaked, but they had the right idea. Snow can kill and add to human misery generally, but it remains the most fascinating of all the natural phenomena.

It was better in the old days, when Jerusalem simply closed down when it snowed, and even when it rained particularly hard. Zion Circle was always flooded, from ankle-high to knee-high on a few memorable occasions. A deep pool formed at the bottom of what is now Rehov Agnon, at the corner of the old cemetery, a small lake formed in the field opposite the railway station (and still does) and a large one in the natural depression that is now the University's stadium. That was a good place to sell little boats in winter and pick fowls in spring. When it snowed most of the children did not go to school because they either already had colds, or would certainly catch them sitting in the natural depression. Many of their elders also did not go to work: there were no customers or clients in shops and offices anyway. So there were no traffic jams.

In the pre-Xmas months the advertising pages of the "New Yorker" are full of newly invented gift. There is the Xmas plate, with suitable decorations and the year on it, so that you will feel obliged to buy another the next year. Some firms advertise that the number of plates made each year is limited and that back numbers become valuable. Imagine collecting for years and then breaking 1964.

A new venture this year is the "Papal plate", made in Germany, with a picture of Pope Paul VI and a hopeful phrase about world peace. They also promise that this is the first of an annual series. Of what? Popes?

But what has been bothering us is that this new status and prestige symbol must surely pose a



IT is true that the town was a mess by the afternoon. At three o'clock the trees were covered with snow, but the roads were still merely wet. An hour later heavy traffic was skidding hopelessly and buses all over the place were stalled. Didn't they get the wax-free

A REPORTER covering the Winter Olympics in Japan writes in the "Stuttgarter Zeitung": In Japan snow is a place of nature that must be borne. There are large teams of scientists, psychologists and technicians who prepare careful calculations to deal with the results of earthquakes, typhoons and floods. You just have to sit out in the snow with your coat on for six times a season, to a height of 24 cms, and then payments are made for the snow. Traffic is stopped at Haneda airport for a day with the phrase "waiting for snow" — "wait for snow do". In the whole city of 13 million inhabitants there is not a single house that has a snow machine. They refuse to take cognizance of the fact that their winters are often sharply cold, and have introduced as best they can their house-plant heaters. Perhaps they are right not to bother. Look where the Yen has gone.



tacklish problems for Jews. There are one or two non-denominational "New Year" plates, but most are pretty Christmasy. We are therefore happy to be able to report that the "Judaic Medal Society" has this year produced a "Lion of Israel" plate. The first of its collectors' series. They have used up, all on one plate, the lion, menorah and Magen David, and may have to fall back on the Western Wall next year. We admire the restraint that prevented them from putting on eye-patch on the lion.

NIXON REPORT ON WORLD

(Continued from Page One) grammes. If the Soviet Union continues to expand strategic forces, we will continue to take actions necessary to protect the national security. The President said that his deepest disappointment in 1971 was the failure of his efforts to persuade Hanoi to end the Vietnam war through a negotiated settlement.

"There is only one fundamental issue left — will we collude with our enemies to overturn our friends," he said, in a reference to Hanoi's demand for the elimination of the Saigon government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"We will impose a future on the Vietnamese people that the other side has been unable to gain militarily or politically," he said. His answer to both questions was: "This we shall never do."

China ties Reality, not sentimentality, will shape the future of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, Nixon said, adding that he is going to Peking on February 21 without Hanoi.

"The trip to Peking is not an end in itself, but the launching of a process," he said. "The historic significance of this journey lies beyond whatever formal understandings we might reach."

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U.S. to decide. A peaceful resolution of this problem by the parties would do much to reduce tension in the Far East. On other regions and problems, the President made the following comments: Western Europe and Nato: U.S. policy was to maintain and improve its military forces on the continent, and not reduce them except through reciprocal reductions negotiated with the Warsaw pact. The U.S. favoured a European security conference with the Russians, as long as it was carefully prepared and not used as a forum for speeches and an atmosphere which though friendly did not bring about worthwhile results. South Asia: The U.S. did not support or condone Pakistan's use of armed force against the Bengali separatists, but neither could it condone the use of Indian troops against Pakistan.

The ever that broke out threatened to increase the danger of war in the Middle East, and a resort to a military solution might have tempted other countries in other regions of tension to try the same.

The President said Pakistan remained a close friend of the U.S., and Washington was prepared for a serious dialogue with India on the future of their own relations.

Africa: The President noted approvingly that voices were being raised in South Africa questioning the policies of apartheid. He also expressed the hope that the agreement negotiated last November between Britain and Rhodesia would set Rhodesia on the path towards racial equality.

He rejected calls for the U.S. to force immediate and violent change if necessary on the white minority governments of southern Africa. (Reuters, AP)

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In these extracts from an interview with British ITV's Lew Gardner, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan takes a personal look at the future map of the Middle East, and reveals what it is like to live with only one eye. Recorded in Tel Aviv recently, the programme, "This Week," was transmitted in England last night.



Moshe Dayan lunching at the Pentagon in Washington this week with U.S. Secretary of State Melvin Laird. (AP radiophoto)

'ARABS REALIZING THEY CAN'T GET RID OF US'

Q: General Dayan, in a recent speech you said that winning battles is not enough. You have got to find a way of living and the question of peace is a personal matter. How can it be achieved?

Dayan: On our behalf by trying to live with them in such a way that even if they won't like us, they will feel that they can live with us, that we are not trying to get them out of our way. I don't think that we can bribe them, but I think we should be neighbours that they would like to live with. I think that can be done.

Q: Is there any sign that they accept that they can't get you out? They still talk in military terms.

Dayan: I think there are signs that they are ready to accept us, but I want to say it straightforwardly: unless and until they do accept us, then we will just have to force ourselves. It should not be conditional on their free will. We have no other choice. We are not here only when they like it. But practically I think that Sadat, Hussein and the local Arabs are not only realizing that they can't get rid of us, but they are looking for ways of getting together with us.

Q: Why should they give in to you? Why should Israel always win?

Dayan: Probably because we have no other choice. I think we are strong enough to take care of ourselves, and if need be, we shall be even stronger. We are a modern people, with good science and technology.

relationship should be established with Israel. I think that they are now talking more like neighbours than like enemies.

Q: Can there really be peace in this area while Israel sits on so much conquered Arab land? It's all very well saying, "we're here, we've got to live together with you, but what is negotiable?"

Dayan: I think that we can say that for instance the Suez Canal is not considered by most of us as the final boundary of Israel. This is one of the lines which is not only negotiable, but we say we are sitting there just because the war is going on, but once there is a peace agreement, we don't think we should sit on your Suez Canal. So what is negotiable is not only the very fact of us withdrawing from the Suez Canal, but also the question of how far we will go. I will not go further than to give this as an example, because we are not negotiating yet.

M.E. map

Q: Looking at the map of the Middle East 10 years from now, how do you think it will look?

Dayan: We don't want a big Israel from Iraq, from Mesopotamia to the Nile. This is nonsense, but I think we will have to adjust our old boundaries. I do not think we will have to go back to the old boundaries of before the Six Day War. That is to say, I do believe we will stay on the Golan Heights — and this is a very personal view — I think that we will have our soldiers on the Jordan, that we will keep Sharm-el-Sheikh under our control, and there are going to be changes all around our boundaries, probably except for Lebanon, and when I say "changes," I mean to our benefit.

Q: Turning now to the quality of life of the State of Israel, isn't it thanks to the war situation and what that made this place another more unique place and give it its essential spirit? But that given effect it just turns into an other off-shoot of American capitalism with all the kind of economic scandals that go on in American capitals?

Dayan: I think that war is not very popular now and I don't regret it. I think that war should be popular. Of course, when the war is on then everybody's attention is attracted to that. I think the coun-

try is living in a kind of a permanent tension and excitement but not because of the danger of war, but because the country is living more in the terms of the future than of the present and now, happily, immigration, mainly from Russia, is taking over the main tension and excitement and feeling of the people instead of war.

Q: You are Minister of Defence in a country which can't even lose a battle. Surely this is an enormous personal strain on you. Where do you draw your own strength from?

Dayan: I think there is a strain, yes, on me personally, on the Chief of Staff, on the Government, on the Prime Minister. I don't know whether I have the strength for it all the time. I hope I have.

Q: Do you ever feel that you might give it up, then? That you would like to retire from public life?

Dayan: Yes, I think that I do give thought to that, but because I feel tired just now, but because I have been the Minister of Defence for five years, and I was Minister of Agriculture for five years, and I was Chief of Staff for five years. Some people get old now and again and I think that in public life there are limits, and I am approaching this limit.

Q: Are you a religious man, in the orthodox sense of the word?

Dayan: Certainly not. I do not usually go to synagogue. I don't pray, and I do drive on Saturday, but I think I am a good Jew.

A good Jew

Q: When you go to the Wall, as you have done on occasion, do you go to pray to a God or what? Do you go to pay homage to the Jews of the past?

Dayan: Not to pray in the ritual way, but when I go there and get there I feel a kind of meeting of the old time when the Wall and the Temple were there. I don't have that much imagination to see the Temple standing there, but when I look at the stones, I have this moving spirit of living in the past.

Q: You say you are a good Jew. In what way are you a good Jew?

Dayan: I am very, very Jewish. I feel closer to the Jews in Miami although we don't have the same way of life than to you or any other Arab or Gentile in this country because the ladies and gentlemen of Miami are Jews, and for me belonging to the same people means a lot, even though we have differences of concepts and ways of life. I live the history of the Jewish people, not the ceremonial of the Jewish people.

Q: Your eye-patch is a very symbol in Israel and other parts of the world. Did it change your personality? Did you become a man with a patch to yourself?

Dayan: I was never asked this question before. I don't know, I don't like it. The physical effect of living with one eye, I have a kind of permanent headache all the time over the missing eye, and for the patch, there is the attention all the time, and I don't like it. It is not that I wanted to hide myself, but all the time it is "Here goes Dayan." I don't like it.

Q: Somebody described you to me the other days as a charming pirate. What is your own summing up of yourself?

Dayan: It is too early for me to sum up myself. Don't do it. Don't ask me that. I don't give that a thought. It's something that I am worrying about from one mistake to another, from one failure to another, all my life. I always criticize myself, but here I am. I was never really happy with myself and satisfied and saying, here I did something wonderful. On the contrary. Always I criticized myself and tried to improve and do the next thing in a better way. I wouldn't say that I can sum up. I can just say I am holding on and on, not floating.

Sudan peace talks likely

FOR 16 years now, a virtually unreported war has been going on in the Southern Sudan between the secessionist Black Sudanese Anya Nya guerrillas, under the command of Gen. Joseph Lagu, and the Arab forces of the Government in Khartoum. The war is estimated to have taken a toll of up to a million lives.

Recently, approaches have been made on both sides for a peaceful solution of the conflict. Cecil Eprile, chief foreign correspondent of Forum World Features, has found himself, unexpectedly, "as he puts it," "the go-between" in contacts for peace talks between the rebel leader and the Sudan's President, Gen. Numeiry — and Gen. Idi Amin, President of Uganda, who had offered to mediate the issues in Kampala. Mr. Eprile's account of a mission to Gen. Lagu on behalf of Gen. Numeiry follows.

that there should be a separate regional government for the North as well as one for the South. Khartoum's offer is for regional autonomy for the South only. The Anya Nya is prepared to accept a Federal Government for the whole of the Sudan to sit in Khartoum under President Numeiry.

The other controversial issue concerns the future role of the Anya Nya forces.

General Joseph Lagu — with whom I had two sessions of talks lasting about six hours — turned out to be quite unlike the general conception of a guerrilla leader and one who himself has been constantly in the forefront of fierce, no-quarter battles.

Aged 40 and a devout Protestant, mission-taught Joseph Lagu is of medium height and slightish build. He looks more like a schoolmaster than a warrior chief, and he told me that he would have preferred to be a school teacher than a soldier.

"I have a great desire to pass on something I have learned to others," he said. "But as a young man I realized that the only hope for my people in the South was to learn to fight back against the Northern oppressors and so I joined the Khartoum Military Academy in 1953. Had it not been for that, the army would never have been my profession. I am not by nature a soldier."

Both Lagu and Numeiry received military training from the British in the same class at the military college. Lagu said he served with Numeiry in the principal Southern Sudanese town of Juba for six months. Lagu also served with General Baghir, "who is a person one can trust."

KAMPALA (FWF).—

A few days ago I had a long, exclusive interview — one of the few he has given to a newspaperman — at a secret meeting place "somewhere in Africa" with General Lagu.

The Anya Nya leader confirmed that preliminary talks between some of his trusted lieutenants and Southern officers in the Khartoum Government (headed by Vice-President Abel Alier) which were held in Addis Ababa last November are to be resumed in the Ethiopian capital this month. Neither General Lagu nor General Numeiry will attend these talks, which are designed to be a prelude to official negotiations, but other Southerners outside the Anya Nya movement have been invited to take part.

General Lagu told me: "It would be more meaningful at this stage if I personally were to hold talks with the Sudan Arab leadership rather than with Southerners in the Government. Please give a message to Khartoum that I shall be glad to meet President Numeiry, or General Baghir, or Mr. El Hag Mousa or any other Arab Sudanese leader or leaders."

General Lagu said it would be most convenient for him if the official negotiations were held in Uganda or Kenya (although he would not rule out other neighbouring African countries), and he wondered whether President Amin would repeat his offer of Uganda as a venue.

Khartoum denials

Lagu insisted that in spite of denials by Khartoum there had been a number of atrocities by army groups against Southern civilians in the bush since the Numeiry regime took power in May 1969. But he agreed there was a possibility that these things were not ordered by the Government but were carried out by elements which had "got out of control."

Since the end of 1970 "terrorism" against villagers had been reduced to a minimum, General Lagu said it was not very encouraging that Khartoum's peace offers coincide with a new military offensive. He agreed it was possible Khartoum's motivation was to come to the peace table with as much military advantage as it could get, but claimed that the latest offensive in December 1971, which took the army to the Uganda border, had been a failure.

He described General Numeiry as "the most reasonable" leader Khartoum has had. "He has at least made us promises. We would rather deal with him than with anyone else."

Lagu thought it would have been even worse for the South if the Communist coup of July 1971 had succeeded.

Lagu told me he had no desire to become the first Prime Minister of a regionally-autonomous Southern Sudan. "I want to see the problem of the Southern Sudan honourably solved and then live peacefully as an ordinary citizen."

Amin to mediate?

I put this question to the Government of Uganda in Kampala a few days later. President Amin's reply, repeating his offer, was conveyed to me by the President's Press Secretary, Mr. Benny Kanyangyeo. The statement on behalf of the President said that he would be happy to mediate if both sides wished him to do so.

Mr. El Hag Mousa had already made it clear to me, on President Numeiry's behalf, that there would be no objections to Uganda as a venue.

I have informed the Khartoum Government both of General Lagu's acceptance of offers to hold discussions "within the framework of Sudanese unity" (a condition demanded by Khartoum) and of President Amin's latest offer.

It is evident from discussions I have had with the Sudanese Minister of Information and other members of the Sudanese Government on the one hand, and General Lagu and other Anya Nya leaders and sources close to them on the other, that two specific issues could be the subjects of hard bargaining.

One is the Anya Nya proposal

Better pilots

Q: ...and the Arabs are inferior?

Dayan: I wouldn't like to say that but I think that as far as fighting goes, they are, at least just now, I think that our pilots are much, much better than their pilots. Not all pilots are the same all over the world.

Q: You say Hussein and Sadat have changed in their attitudes. What is the proof of that?

Dayan: To begin with, they start to talk now about peace with Israel, much more than about liquidating Israel. I think it is not only a matter of public relations, but the real truth. I think they are now coming to realize that these are the facts, and secondly, especially with Hussein, not only about the basic point of us being here and the State of Israel, but what kind of a

we should sit on your Suez Canal. So what is negotiable is not only the very fact of us withdrawing from the Suez Canal, but also the question of how far we will go. I will not go further than to give this as an example, because we are not negotiating yet.

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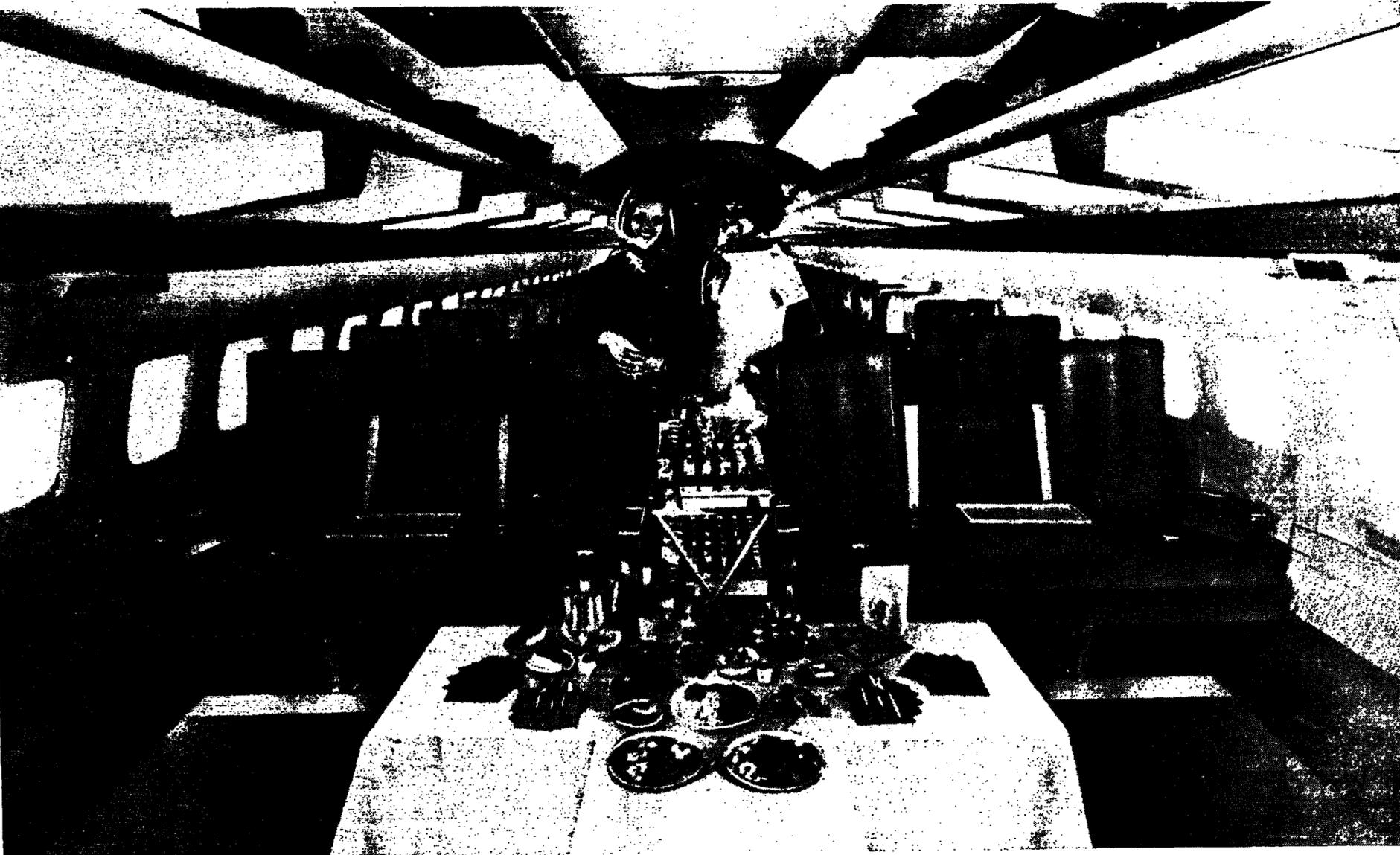
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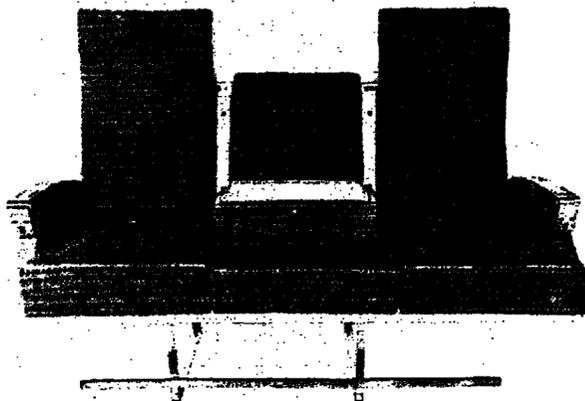
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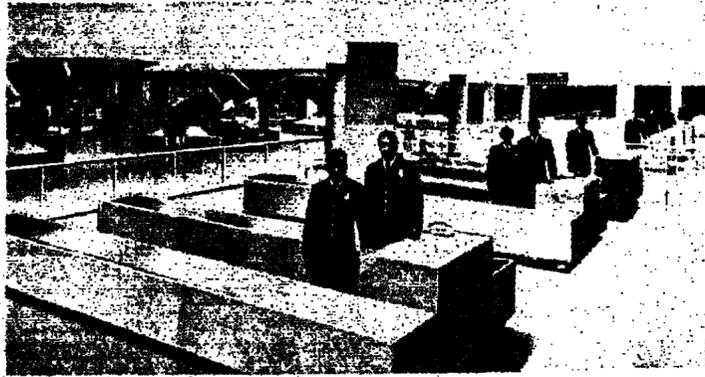
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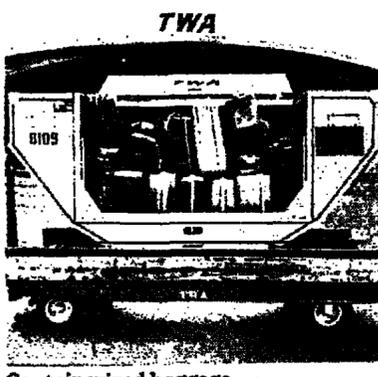
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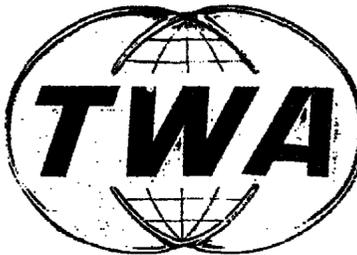
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Histadrut study of expense account spending

By SHAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A special committee of the Histadrut's trades union department is to examine the recommendations on expense accounts recently produced by the Histadrut Comptroller Commission, headed by Mr. Baruch Azaria, M.K.

Under the proposed rules, no fixed sum for expenses would be legal for Histadrut members. Instead receipts for an expenditure made on the company account should state the reason for the expenditure, when it took place, and the names of those invited.

Managerial boards should meet on the plant premises, not in restaurants or rest houses. Only foreigners can be entertained outside the business premises, with the managing director's special approval. "Austere" refreshments only should be served at meetings. Managers should not order meals on company account, except when they work overtime or late.

Art objects purchased with company money should be placed on company premises, not in the homes of managers. There should be no special effort to decorate the executives' offices. Theatre or concert tickets should be distributed among all employees according to a strict routine. If the management offers a small present to workers on a holiday, everyone should receive the same. No advertisements in the press should congratulate senior officials upon promotion.

AN ASHKELON YOUTH, who last September removed aluminum pipes from a building site at Ganei Shulamit Hotel, and sold them, on Monday was fined IL1,000 and given a six month suspended prison term in the Ashkelon Magistrate's Court.

CHILD MAINTENANCE AFTER BANKRUPTCY

The Supreme Court, partly allowed an appeal against a decision of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on February 24, 1971 (in M.C. 106/71).

The appellant is the minor son of the respondent. After his mother and the respondent were divorced, the appellant was granted maintenance of IL170 per month by the Tel Aviv District Court. In 1971, the appellant brought an action in the same court to increase the sum of maintenance to IL350 per month. At the time this action was brought the respondent was an undischarged bankrupt.

The District Court dismissed the action for increased maintenance, giving the appellant leave to appeal for the reason that under Jewish Law an obligation to pay maintenance to a child does not take precedence over debts to other creditors.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court the issue centred upon whether a maintenance debt based on a judgment is a "debt provable in bankruptcy" or not, since if it is not provable in bankruptcy, within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, it is deducted in toto from a bankrupt's earnings and only the residue of those earnings are taken into account for purposes of paying dividends under a settlement to the rest of the creditors; whereas if it is provable in bankruptcy then it becomes part and parcel of the debts payable under a settlement, although it does take priority over some of the bankrupt's other debts.

Mr. Molodtchik appeared for the appellant and the respondent appeared on his own behalf.

In the Supreme Court sitting as court of civil appeals
Before Justices Landau, Goh and Kahn
Yosef Rappaport, Appellant. v. Avraham Rappaport, Respondent (C.A. 152-71)

LAW REPORT
The Jerusalem Post
Edited by Doris Lankin
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1972

Maintenance debt accruing after receiving order is provable in bankruptcy.

Judgment

Justice Kahn, who delivered the first opinion of the Supreme Court, noted that the issue before the court had been dealt with thoroughly by Eshkol District Court Judge Caspi (in Motion 726/60 Peakin M'Horin, 28/136) and he had come to the conclusion that maintenance owing by virtue of a judgment only up to the time the receiving order was made against the bankrupt is provable in bankruptcy, but that maintenance owing after the receiving order is made is not provable in bankruptcy. Judge Caspi pointed out, had based his conclusion on the fact that whereas under English law, to which section 141 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance refers, the courts for interpretation of the Ordinance, no maintenance debt is provable in bankruptcy, the local Bankruptcy Ordinance, in contradiction to the parallel English law, contains express provisions with regard to a bankrupt's liability under a judgment for maintenance which in his (Judge Caspi's) opinion must be interpreted as referring only to liability up to the date upon which a receiving order is made.

He for his part, however, held Justice Kahn, was of the opinion that a maintenance debt which arises after the receiving order is made is also provable in bankruptcy and maintenance arrears accumulating after the receiving order has been made are also payable in priority to certain other debts of the bankrupt. He went on to prove his point with reference to relevant sections and provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance as well as to Supreme Court precedents, adding that the fact that the English courts have held that the value of a debt for future maintenance might not be capable of being fairly estimated (because maintenance is liable to fluctuate with changes of circumstances) should not be allowed to constitute a stumbling-block to declaring the debt provable in bankruptcy, as there are many other debts whose value it is much more difficult to assess than a maintenance debt based on a judgment and this has not prevented the courts from recognizing them as provable in bankruptcy (see Eshkol v. Fothergill, 13 App. Cases 387).

Nor was he unaware, continued Justice Kahn, of the difficulties which might ensue for the trustee in bankruptcy from his interpretation of the Ordinance. For the trustee would have to include the maintenance debt amongst the debts payable under the bankruptcy settlement and give the persons entitled to maintenance the same dividend as other creditors, while at the same time taking into account for purposes of fixing the dividend, the fact that the maintenance arrears take priority over other debts of the bankrupt. He did not, however, think the difficulties insuperable and certainly did not think that any difficulties which might arise outweighed the disadvantages which could accrue to the maintenance creditors if their debt were not held to be provable in bankruptcy.

Justice Kahn then went on to consider the position when an ordinary or a rabbinical court decides to increase the maintenance payable by a person who was declared bankrupt after the original maintenance order was given. He thought, he held, that the increased maintenance was also provable in bankruptcy, and that the arrears in respect of the increased sum also took priority over other debts of the bankrupt, for the reason that the increased maintenance was not a new debt, but a continuation of the old original maintenance debt. In any application for an increase of maintenance payable by a bankrupt the trustee in bankruptcy would therefore be a party.

In short, held Justice Kahn, he was of the opinion that if a maintenance judgment is given before a receiving order is made against the judgment debtor, then the maintenance payable under the judgment, or under any amendments to the judgment due to changes in circumstances, is a debt provable

in bankruptcy, both as regards the past and the future, and arrears in payment of the maintenance take priority over other debts of the bankrupt during the whole period of his bankruptcy. This interpretation of the Ordinance, he felt, was in complete harmony with the intentions of the mandatory legislation to ensure not only that a maintenance creditor be not negatively discriminated against, but that he be given certain advantages over other creditors.

As, therefore, continued Justice Kahn, every maintenance debt is provable in bankruptcy, the appellant in the present case should apply to the District Court for leave to bring an action for an increase in the maintenance he was receiving from the respondent, since section 8(1) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance lays down expressly that on the making of a receiving order "no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any action or other legal proceedings, unless with leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose."

In conclusion, Justice Kahn considered the District Court's reasons for dismissing the appellant's claim for increased maintenance, holding that the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and not Jewish law, was the operative law in the case and that in accordance with the former not only does a maintenance creditor not give precedence to other creditors (as in Jewish Law) but he has certain advantages over other creditors. If, however, he continued, the District Court judge had merely wished to emphasize that a person receiving maintenance from a bankrupt must be content with a modest way of living, then he could only agree with him. But in the present case he was not prepared to deny the appellant the opportunity of proving that he was entitled to some increase in maintenance and for this reason he thought he should be allowed to apply to the District Court for leave to bring his action for increased maintenance — in which action the trustee in bankruptcy would be joined as a party. (To be continued.)

Israeli films win prizes

THE Israeli film industry won two prizes at the Hollywood Foreign Press Association award ceremony in Hollywood this week. "Asulal the Policeman" won the "Golden Globe" as the best foreign film and Haim Topol won the award as best actor. The "Golden Globe" ranks second in prestige to the Oscar Award.

"Asulal the Policeman" was directed by Ephraim Kishon, who also wrote the script, and the title role was portrayed by Shaike Ophir. It was produced by Yitzhak Kol of the Israel Film Studios at Herzliya.

Haim Topol got the "Golden Globe" for the best actor for his Tevya in "Fiddler on the Roof."

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More roads, hospitals for Haifa

By YAAQOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — When Mayor Moshe Flieman returned home last Thursday night from meetings in Jerusalem with Transport Minister Shimon Peres and senior officials of the Health Ministry, he brought with him their promises of grants totalling over IL50m. for the city to spend during the next three years on two urgent development projects: transit roads and hospital facilities.

The funds will create or widen inter-urban traffic arteries now badly clogged, new roads and bridges, one of them a twin to the Wadi Rushmiya bridge. They will allow the new city hospital for chronic diseases in Ramot Remes to be opened to 126 patients on April 1. The Health Ministry's Director-General, Prof. Baruch Padeh, and his aides approved the hospital's annual operating budget of IL5m.

Traffic ills

Mayor Flieman on Monday handed to the press a list of the projects that will heal or at least ease some of the traffic ills brought on by neglect during most of the '60s and '70s. They include a new road from Neve Sha'anan to the Bay-side Road, with a bridge across Ben Yehuda Road (which leads to the checkpoint), a road between Almuza to the coastal road (which the city engineer wants to run through Rehov Freud, over the opposition of its residents), bridges on the western and eastern fringes of the city, one of them, 21 metres wide, across the coastal road to East Galim, and a rapid transit road between Mt. Carmel, Hadar and Hecarmel and downtown, an extension of Derech Ha'stzma'ut westward to parallel Jaffa Road beyond Carmel Avenue. More roads are to make the Kishon and other bay-side port facilities more accessible. A second Bailey bridge will remove an annoying bottleneck in traffic to the industry zone. The second bridge across Wadi Rushmiya, north of and close to the existing one, will cost IL10m. and is not the most expensive one on the list.

Private work

"We're going to hand some of the projects to private engineering companies because the city engineer's office is not geared for such a work load. Much preparatory effort is involved: some lands must be expropriated, some bought, objections must be settled and approvals sought," Mayor Flieman said.

"The Minister promised the city 75 per cent of the cost, the same proportion as similar inter-urban projects get in Tel Aviv. Up to now, the Government contributed only 50 per cent here. Haifa is even more of a focal and transit point for through traffic between north and south."

The city, he said, has so far spent over IL5m. on the new hospital. It will have half of it refunded from the Government, and get a loan from Mifal Hapayis. Mayor Flieman said he had assurances of funds for adding two floors with room for another 120 patients. Work will start in two months, on a new nine-storey wing to the Rothschild Hospital and on improvements in the existing building. Mr. Flieman, pleased that in the coming financial year the Health Ministry had received more funds (over IL500m.) to spend than in the past, said "I believe it's part of the new deal on social services."



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STATE OF ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT LOAN

הכרזה מן האגודה

IN THE KNESSET 1,000 more Jewish apartments planned for Hebron, Sharef says

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Minister Zev Sharef said yesterday that he had already been asked for another 1,000 apartments in Kiryat Arba — the Jewish quarter of Upper Hebron — at a construction estimate of \$10 million. But he refused, despite daily pressure, to say whether the 1,000 units would be added to the 1972-73 year, insisting that the Knesset must wait until the Finance Minister's next speech later this month.

Sharef was replying to inquiries from the opposition about the settlement in Hebron and the Kiryat Arba and the Government's plans to build more Jewish apartments in the town.

Mr. Sharef said that the Kiryat Arba settlement was a "strategic" move, and that the Government was not planning to build more Jewish apartments in the town until the Finance Minister's next speech later this month.

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Germany asked to compensate recent emigres

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A resolution of the recent World Zionist Congress concerning the payment of German reparations to recent arrivals — an apparent reference to Soviet immigrants — has been drawn to the attention of the German Ambassador in Israel, Mr. Jesco von Puttkamer, by Moshe Rivlin of the World Zionist Organization.

In a letter this week, Mr. Rivlin asked the Ambassador to pass on the text of the resolution to his Government. It called upon the Government of West Germany "to include within the framework of personal reparations those Jews who were persecuted by the Nazis during their conquest in Europe but who recently received permission to leave."

The cut-off date for applications for individual reparations was 1965. The Congress asked that the date be waived for "those who were persecuted, but despite all their efforts did not succeed in emigrating before 1965."

The resolution did not mention an "special country," the source of the late emigration, but the reference to the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries is plain.

Beit Hakerem residents lose fight over high-rises

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The District Planning Commission has decided to reject proposals by Beit Hakerem residents over the plan to construct three high-rise apartment houses on Rehov Habana.

A committee of residents objected on Tuesday at a public hearing before the Commission that the five-to-seven-story buildings would ruin the suburban character of the neighborhood, create traffic, that local streets could not bear and consume areas designated as public open space. The residents have twice held public demonstrations to protest the plan.

The Commission has not yet made a formal reply, but it has been widely reported that it has decided to approve the building plan. One-third of the 14-dwelling tract will be set as a school site, and off-street parking is to be provided for all apartments. The high-rise buildings, together with a cluster of villas, will comprise 56 units. They are to be built by Shikun Ovdim.

Peled: Develop development settlements

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Absorption Minister Natan Peled told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday that he objected to the idea of establishing a new town near Modlin, because it went against the policy of building up existing development towns.

More immigrant apartments will be provided in development towns in 1972. Mr. Peled said: 40 per cent of the total, as compared with only 26 per cent in 1971. Immigrants going to development towns will get bigger flats (the equivalent of one additional room) and bigger loans for household equipment and business investment, he promised.

The pension problems of elderly immigrants will now be solved, thanks to a new arrangement between the Absorption Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the pension funds, Mr. Peled said. Elderly immigrants will accumulate pension rights for each year of employment, without there being a ten-year minimum. Another arrangement is also being negotiated for immigrants who are over pensionable age on arrival, he said.

Study shows little Gov't control of welfare services

By SUSAN BELLOS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Only a small proportion of the Capital's social services are controlled by Government or municipal agencies, according to a study published in Jerusalem yesterday. It was carried out by Dr. Yona Rosenfeld and Mrs. Lotte Salzberger of the Hebrew University's School of Social Work.

Only 15.5% of the 115.5% spent on social services in Jerusalem in 1965 was Government or municipal expenditure, Dr. Rosenfeld said, adding that there was no evidence that anything has changed since. All the other social services (which include health and welfare) but exclude compulsory education and National Insurance, which are Government-controlled) are run by organizations such as the Histadrut, large and small voluntary societies, Hadassah and religious organizations, he said.

The lack of control is particularly marked in health, which is scarcely even monitored by the Government, he added. This leads to inefficiency, duplication and lack of any visible organization, he noted.

Dr. Rosenfeld also noted that there is very little Government expenditure in informal education for the young. Private investors appear to have realized that they can better protect the value of their money by investing in securities than through linking it to the index, as was the common practice in recent years.

Upsurge in securities purchases seen continuing

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The big awakening of the securities market last year, when the total turnover rose by 35 per cent, will continue this year in the opinion of Mr. Mordechai Einhorn, the official in charge of securities at Bank Leumi.

Speaking to economic reporters in Jerusalem this week, he noted that the upsurge in business had stemmed largely from the increased participation of private investors in the purchase of stock market shares. Private investors appear to have realized that they can better protect the value of their money by investing in securities than through linking it to the index, as was the common practice in recent years.

The Bank's turnover in securities totaled 115.5% in January this year, compared to total turnover of 110.0% during all of 1971. Mr. Einhorn believes that many people held back from investing during Egyptian President Sadat's "no decision" but as soon as they saw that war was not likely, with the peaceful ending of the year, they felt they could safely invest their money.

The growth of interest in the stock market is not a temporary phenomenon which will pass shortly, he believes. The revival of interest has in fact been under way since 1966, and over the past five years there has been a 90-per cent growth in the value of shares.

One of the negative aspects of purchases by private individuals is that they tend to buy indiscriminately. This, he said, could induce chaos in the market if it weren't for the balancing effect of the public institutions.

Netivei Neft oil probe continues

By MIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nitzav Mishne Shmuel Roth, chief of the National Police Investigations Department, appeared again yesterday before the Witkon Commission of Inquiry into the Netivei Neft affair, and again the police conclusions into various aspects of the allegations against the company were found to be not all that conclusive.

One of the reports submitted yesterday purports to show that when Mordechai Friedman, currently the general manager of Netivei Neft, sold his private drilling company, Continental, to a foreign firm, Midbar, in 1969, he also sold six elevators (drilling accessories) which were not his to sell.

On the face of it the charge is extremely serious, despite the fact that the value of the six parts is about 115,000 in a sale totalling \$700,000.

Mr. Roth, however, found it difficult to make the charge stick once confronted by Mr. Friedman's lawyer, Nafthal Lipschutz.

Justice Witkon wondered whether the Commission was the correct forum in which to discuss the validity of the conclusions reached by the police. On Sunday the Commission will hand down a decision on whether to include the police material into its report at all, or leave it in the hands of the former general who, on the basis of the police recommendations, will have to decide whether to prosecute or not.

But as Mr. Lipschutz noted, by merely mentioning the conclusions before the Commission, a one-sided, biased picture has been presented to the public. At one stage he asked that the Commission rule that the press not be allowed to publish the contents of the report. When this was turned down by Justice Witkon, he asked that at least he be allowed to question the witness on how the police reached their conclusions which, according to him, were groundless.

Police report on 'Continental'

By MIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Nitzav-Mishne Roth before the Witkon Commission yesterday.

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12 MONTHS
5% 5% 4% 2% %
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Gaza gets rehabilitation centre for blind

HERBERT BEN-ARI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Social Welfare Minister 1 Hazani yesterday morning visited the Gaza Strip's first rehabilitation centre for the blind, already providing 40 persons with training in handicrafts. He said that every effort would be made to receive from the Swedish Church in Stockholm, as well as other Swedish welfare institutions, to help in the rehabilitation of Gaza residents on their return to the Strip.

Mr. Hazani said that in 1967 the authorities in the Strip or 70,000 persons with a budget of 100 million per month. The cases had today dropped to 10,000 due to the improvement in conditions and to the successful rehabilitation programme. The budget was 100 million.

Mr. Hazani called on Jewish and Christian volunteers to help in the rehabilitation of Gaza and create more jobs for the population in the Strip.

21 CONCLUSIONS

State Attorney Gavriel Bach, however, noted that thus far 21 police conclusions have been made public — 19 of which vindicated both Netivei Neft and Mr. Friedman. There was no logical reason, he felt, for excluding only yesterday's report.

Mr. Lipschutz claimed that the police could not possibly know what equipment Continental had in its possession at the time it was sold to Midbar, for the simple reason that there is no complete list of this equipment. Midbar bought Continental's stock and barrel in 1969. Mr. Friedman bought Continental from Israel Continental, a Canadian firm, in toto in 1965. Nine years before that Israel Continental had bought the entire firm from another oil company, Pontiac.

According to the police the six elevators were found at Ras Sudar shortly after the Six Day War. The Ministry of Defence invited several companies down to the former Egyptian oil fields to inspect equipment found there. Timna, the police claim, wanted the six elevators, but Mr. Friedman, then the manager of Netivei Neft, which had top priority with regard to captured equipment, refused. The six elevators were next found when they were found near a fence at Abu Rodels — the site of Netivei Neft.

What complicates the issue, however, is that the six accessories were sold, or so the police claim, by Mr. Friedman's former company to Midbar, even though several witnesses have claimed that at no stage did Continental possess elevators. Thus the police have come to the tentative conclusion that Mr. Friedman may be guilty of being in the possession of goods, thought to be stolen property. How did the elevators get to

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Urge cancellation of GADNA March

The Independence Day Celebrations Committee yesterday recommended that the GADNA (Youth Corps) March be cancelled this year, and that the customary entertainment platforms be limited in number.

For budgetary reasons, the committee said, the celebration should be placed on immigration and absorption, according to the Committee's chairman, Mr. Yehuda Dan, director of the Information Centre, who made the announcement. Mr. Dan said that the torches at the traditional Yom Ha'atzmaut ceremony on Mount Herzl will be lit by children of immigrants from various countries, and that special events for them are being planned by the Committee.

The annual memorial ceremony for fallen soldiers will be held at the Western Wall, with the participation of President Zalman Shazar, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf David Eliazar and the bereaved families.

WALL STREET Closing Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1972

STOCKS BROADLY HIGHER

NEW YORK — Stocks were sharply and broadly higher in active trading here yesterday. Brokers attribute the gain to selective buying following the drying up of profit taking on Tuesday. They say buying was motivated in part by the West Coast dock strike agreement and they also say some fears about pressure on the dollar abroad has been alleviated by steadiness of the dollar today on foreign exchange.

Analysts note continuing activity in lower-priced shares.

Number of shares traded amounted to 19,170,000 as advancing issues led declining issues 835 to 589. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 11.59 points and closed at 918.72.

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Navy man wins Magnes Race

The annual five-kilometre Magnes Race, held along the perimeter of the Givat Ram campus of the Hebrew University yesterday, was won by David Laugamer of the Israel Navy, leading a string of 52 with the time of 16:03. He was closely followed by Uri Dayag of Emek-Heter Hapool, who clocked 16:06.7 minutes.

Raf Viahovka of Tel Aviv U., brother of Israel's international competitor Yoval Viahovka, placed third with 16:31.4. Best group results were achieved by Emek-Heter Hapool. In the 2.5-km. race for youths under 18, the winner was Avi Stetin, with a time of 8:25.6 minutes.

A Jerusalem youth, 17-year-old Mordechai Samran, ran in all three events doing a total of 10 kilometres without a break.

POSTPONEMENT

The Commission therefore had a choice of dropping the issue and leaving it in the hands of the Attorney-General, or postponing the hearing — now in its 12th week — until the police finally complete their investigation. This, Justice Witkon, who has done his best to speed up the proceedings, is most unwilling to do. On the other hand, however, he said yesterday that he has no intention of leaving any holes in the Commission's final report. "There will be no maybes," he said.

Mr. Roth also presented a report which suggests that while Mr. Friedman was general manager of Netivei Neft and the latter company equipment from the Government fields at rates lower than those normal in the oil world.

Here again Mr. Lipschutz had an explanation. The rates Netivei Neft gave were not exclusive to Continental but were given to all firms which borrowed equipment from the company. The one-third reduction was given because the equipment was used unchecked, he said, whereas Lapidot charged more because their equipment was certified. There was

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